

SUSPENDED BY THE COMMONS

CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM MAKES TROUBLE

THE NOTED SOCIALIST'S OFFENCE THE INTERRUPTION OF A SPEAKER AND REFUSAL TO BE SILENT.

London, May 4.—Richard Haldane's bill to confer upon local authorities power to compel landowners to sell their land in order that it may be divided into small holdings was discussed in the House of Commons to-day.

Herbert Asquith (Advanced Liberal), member for East Fifehire, spoke quietly in favor of the measure. He contended that the owner of the land on which human residences are built is not entitled to the improved value of the land due to the increase of the population. In that respect, Mr. Asquith held, land differed from coal, or a commercial enterprise.

Before he had an opportunity, however, to explain wherein the difference lies he was interrupted by Cunningham Graham, the Socialist who represents the Northwest Division of Lanarkshire, and who excitedly asked: "How about swindling the shareholders in a company?"

Amid cries of order, Mr. Graham shouted: "I have a right to explain. This is a swindling speech."

The House was in great confusion, and the Speaker, Mr. Pell, called Mr. Graham to order. The latter refused to be silent, and finally the Speaker said: "The conduct of the member is such that I am compelled to name Mr. Graham." This action was greeted with cheers.

Mr. Graham retorted: "All right. I am named for standing up for Socialism."

This caused renewed confusion, and at last Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, arose and moved that Mr. Graham be suspended.

To this Mr. Graham said: "Oh, suspend. I don't care."

Mr. Matthews's motion was seconded, put to the House and adopted without a dissenting vote. Mr. Graham was suspended for a week.

When the result was announced Mr. Graham said: "Mr. Speaker, I beg to apologize for any apparent discourtesy to you, but I consider that I have been suspended for standing up for Socialism. I would be glad to argue the question before a hundred thousand people in Hyde Park."

The discussion of Mr. Haldane's bill was then resumed. When the measure was put to vote the House rejected it, 148 members voting in favor of it and 223 against it.

During the scene Sir John Lubbock (Unionist), member for London University, who was sitting near Mr. Graham, tried to control the latter, urging him to obey the Speaker's call to order. Mr. Graham, in response to these well-intentioned efforts, said: "I don't care. I have been named for talking Socialism."

When the motion suspending him had been adopted Mr. Graham walked with a swaggering gait down the floor, saying "I went." This House is a swindle. I am suspended as a Socialist. He talked until the door closed behind him.

M. ROCHEFORT MAY MAKE GENEVA HIS HOME.

Paris, May 4.—"La France" says that Henri Rochefort, Editor of the "Intransigent," who is at present living in London, having been expelled at the time General Boulanger fled the country, is about to take up his residence in Geneva.

This dispatch, though relating merely to the chance of residence of a journalist, is not without a general European interest; and this fact explains its transmission. The moving of Rochefort from London to Geneva would be no more than that, after the quietness which prevailed throughout Europe on Quaker Day, the popular mind there is no longer haunted by the fear that the Socialists would make common cause with the few hundred Anarchists who may be still at large. Some confusion in that regard had existed among the European Powers, and they had requested Switzerland to expel all revolutionists from her territory. The Bern Government willingly complied with that request, except in cases when it was proved, as in the Wolzmann affair, that foreign police agents had concocted an imaginary conspiracy in order to entrap innocent revolutionists whose extradition was sought for.

Swiss authorities have shown a more sensible and more moderate attitude. The Powers no longer measure the Helvetian soil as the refuge of six conspirators concocting their plots for blowing up European sovereigns with dynamite. Of course the Federal and Cantonal Governments did their best to prevent the formation of such conspiracies; and they kept a close watch on Bakounine, Kropotkin, Vera Sassoulitch and other alleged would-be political murderers pointed out to them by the Russian, German and French spies who swarmed at Geneva, Lausanne and Zurich. But honest exile revolutionists who had never thought of resorting to assassinations, were constantly harassed by their extradition might some day be asked to renounce a cause of embarrassment to their Government. If Rochefort returns to Geneva, he knows that he will feel as safe there as in England. He has, besides, declared against the Anarchists in many articles in his paper, "L'Intransigent," though remaining the same revolutionary pamphleteer who demolished the second Empire by his scathing criticisms of the Government. The former Minister of the Interior in France, it is known that Rochefort could have been arrested after the fall of M. Carnot, but he declared that he would stay in exile as long as Celine, who was sentenced to imprisonment as the leading Socialist agitator at Fourmies, remained in jail.

TESTIFYING IN FAVOR OF MR. MERCIER.

Quebec, May 4.—The litigation into the charges preferred against Mr. Mercer is being continued with closed doors, but it has been learned that the evidence in favor of the defence, Langlais, was examined yesterday.

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The chief thing was, of course, to discover how, with a contract awarded to the Province, he found means to subscribe \$25,000 to the election fund. In answer to a question on this point, he is said to have admitted that he expected to derive no direct benefit from his contract during the first three years; but, as he explained, he was a stationer doing a large business in Quebec, and the purchase of such a large quantity of stationery enabled him to make upon his sales to the general public 15 to 20 per cent profit over and above the legitimate profits of the trade.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN ITALY.

Rome, May 4.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Premier Rudini, referring to the financial situation, said that the extra expenditures for 1892-93 would be covered by economies in the War Department; that a bill would be introduced to meet further expenditures by sums derived from the sale of National property and the formation of a credit for the railway treasury, and that another bill would be presented to modify the succession duty and establish a monopoly on matches.

There would still be left, however, a deficit of \$2,250,000, which would require further economies. The statement was received with murmurs from the Left and general excitement.

DEEMING THE MURDERER BECOMING DOWNCAST.

Melbourne, May 4.—Deeming, the wife murderer, has become exceedingly downcast during the last twenty-four hours. He has abandoned all resistance in an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He admits that he is now partly convinced that he committed the murder; but he still insists that he does not remember any of the incidents that led to the killing or anything about the killing itself. He declined to see the jail chaplain or any other clergyman.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AGAIN SEEN IN PUBLIC.

London, May 4.—The Prince of Wales to-day made his first public appearance since the death of his son, the Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews. He attended a meeting of the Agricultural Society and moved that the Duke of Westminster be chosen president of the society.

FIGHTING THE LOTTERIES IN MONTREAL.

Montreal, May 4.—Nineteen more actions were taken to-day against the vendors of lottery tickets. It is stated, on behalf of the Attorney General, that fresh actions will be taken out against the promoters of the lotteries each morning so long as they continue to do

FOILING ANARCHIST PLOTS.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS IN BELGIUM.

TWO OF THE PRISONERS ADMIT HAVING CAUSED THE EXPLOSION AT LIEGE—A GENDARME'S DISCOVERY—THE FRENCH PRESS LAWS.

Brussels, May 4.—The magistrate who is inquiring into the explosion that wrecked the house of Count Minette, at Liege, says that the bombs that caused the damage were charged with twenty-five kilograms of forcite. Fourteen kilograms more of the explosive have been stolen, and fresh arrests may be expected.

The authorities had no doubt that Beaujean and Lefebvre, the two men who were arrested yesterday on suspicion of having caused the explosion at Count Minette's residence, were guilty. A search was made of Beaujean's lodgings, and there were found concealed several cartridges and a quantity of dynamite.

When Beaujean learned of this discovery, he made a full confession of his part in the incriminated other Anarchists, who were arrested to-day. Two of to-day's prisoners are named Nossent and Lacroix. Lacroix confessed that he was one of the leaders of the explosion at the residence of Count Minette. The police of Liege to-day searched over forty houses in which Anarchists lived.

The police declare that in their raids upon the houses of the Anarchists they have discovered evidence of a formidable conspiracy, the headquarters of which is in Liege. Some of the conspirators sought employment at the various manufactories of explosives, where, once at work, they made it their business to steal as much of the explosive as they possibly could. The stolen material was delivered to other members of the gang, who loaded it into cartridges; and these men, in turn, delivered the cartridges to the third section of the conspirators, who had been selected for the work of placing the cartridges wherever it was decided to cause an explosion. The police say that they will be able to arrest many of the men engaged in this plot.

Detectors are at work among the miners and factory operatives. To-day at Mons, capital of the Province of Hainaut, a man who had some relations to one of the fellow-conspirators, presumably a detective, to one of the men who was concerned in an Anarchist plot found himself soon afterward in the hands of the police. The prisoner, with four other men, had made arrangements to blow up the houses of M. Raulier and Deloye, bankers of Mons, and also the homes of other leading citizens of the place. The prisoner had in his possession live powerful dynamite cartridges.

A dynamite cartridge, bound with stout wire, was found to-day upon a window sill of a house at Wareme, a small town thirteen miles west of Liege. The cartridge of a passerby was attracted by a thin curtain of smoke ascending from the window. Upon going closer, he found that the smoke came from a burning fuse attached to the cartridge. He at once quenched the fire and informed the police of the attempted outrage.

An instance was given to-day of the extraordinary watchfulness of the police. A gendarme patrolling his post on the outskirts of the city noticed a rope hanging from a pigeon loft. Under ordinary circumstances no attention would have been paid to the matter; but now every incident is examined into on the supposition that it may have some relation to the Anarchist plot. The gendarme tested the rope cautiously, and found that it would bear his weight. Climbing up and peering through an opening, he saw, in the loft, a man busily engaged in printing the Anarchist paper "Misery," the location of the publication office of which had long been a mystery to the police. The gendarme entered the loft and placed the printer under arrest. The neighborhood is a hotbed of Socialism.

Paris, May 4.—The newspaper "Le Paris" says the Government has been informed that the alleged author of the explosion at M. Verry's restaurant is still in prison at the French penal settlement in Cayenne, in which place he was sent a considerable time ago for his crimes. Several French papers have published what purported to be interviews with him.

Another Minister of Public Works, has issued a circular to the various prefects, directing them to advise the owners of mines and quarries to keep a close watch upon the workmen who were engaged in their work. It is thought that the Anarchists obtain a part of their supply of explosives from miners and quarrymen.

Conservative and Republican organs are urging a modification of the press laws that will enable the Government to prevent the publication of articles inciting to crime. The "Journal des Debats" and "Temps" strongly support the proposal to change the laws, and express the hope that at any rate the Government will not oppose it. The law will be introduced in the Senate to effect the desired end. The revolutionary papers are indignant at the proposition.

AN ACCIDENT TO ADMIRAL BROWN.

San Francisco, May 4.—Admiral Brown, United States Navy, met with a severe accident at Honolulu on April 20, falling down a staircase at the house of Mr. W. Hall. He sprained his knee and injured the muscles of the leg. He will be unable to return to the flagship for some time.

NOTES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

FIFTH AVENUE STAGE LINE TROUBLES—PAYERS' STRIKE POSTPONED.

Trouble, which it is said has been brewing for some time, broke out yesterday in the stables of the Fifth Avenue Stage Company, at Eighty-eighth and Parkways, when James Parker, the superintendent, was discharged. Peter Miller, who was formerly employed by the Sixth Avenue Stage Company, was appointed in Parker's place. Mr. Parker was popular with the stablemen and drivers, and as soon as they heard of his dismissal a committee of employees asked that he be reinstated. This was not granted, and an attempt was made to order a general strike. The attempt failed, however, the men having no organization.

The new superintendent asked the stablemen to go to work, and they refused to do so. The men also said that they were not to be distributed among the men. They also say that about a dozen men have been discharged for the same reason.

The expected strike of 300 members of the Pavers' Union was not ordered yesterday. The men will probably be ordered to strike to-morrow. A mass-meeting of granite cutters, pavers, stone-hewers, etc., will be held this evening at No. 52 Union Square.

The striking stonecutters of Newark instead of giving up their fight made new demands yesterday. They ask that the maximum pay be increased from 48 to 50 cents and the minimum from 40 to 45 cents an hour. The employers will not be asked to decide whether these demands shall be granted.

The United Garment Workers have settled their trouble with the firm of Newburg, Rosenberg & Co. This agreement affects about 400 workmen. The firm agrees to advance the wages of its cutters, who are receiving \$18 a week, to \$20.

The new settlement among the cutters of the cutting department of the firm was among the passengers to Russia for the benefit of the starving people.

Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, a woman who sailed on the Russian liner "St. Petersburg" yesterday, she was heard before the Grand Jury in New York City to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined. The opinion prevails that indictments against Discher, McKelvie and Minchin will be found, but all proceedings are kept a profound secret. Discher is not in the city, or at least has not been seen here for several days. There is believed to be nothing in the story from Birmingham indicating the capture of O'Brien. Warden Thayer says they have no clue to his whereabouts.

JAY GOULD LEAVES EL PASO.

El Paso, Tex., May 4.—Jay Gould, accompanied by his two daughters, Dr. Munn and E. L. Sargent, left El Paso yesterday by special train for a trip through New-Mexico, over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe.

Mr. Gould will visit the principal cities of the Territory before returning to El Paso.

INVESTIGATING "TOM" O'BRIEN'S ESCAPE.

Utica, N. Y., May 4.—Evidence regarding the escape of Thomas O'Brien was heard before the Grand Jury in this city to-day. A large number of witnesses were examined. The opinion prevails that indictments against Discher, McKelvie and Minchin will be found, but all proceedings are kept a profound secret. Discher is not in the city, or at least has not been seen here for several days. There is believed to be nothing in the story from Birmingham indicating the capture of O'Brien. Warden Thayer says they have no clue to his whereabouts.

WOMEN IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, May 4.—A new departure in the higher education of women was initiated by the University of Pennsylvania to-day. When the graduate department of Pennsylvania to-day, women were admitted to the post-graduate courses of the university some years ago, but no special provision was made for them. The new department will start with a force of thirty-three professors, and will grant to women the degrees of master of arts, master of science and doctor of philosophy. It will be entirely distinct from the old one, with many subdivisions.

MANY BROOKLYN BILLS SIGNED

SEVERAL BIG APPROPRIATIONS MADE.

PUBLIC BUILDING—A SCHEME FOR DEVELOPING FARM LANDS IN THE SUBURBS—SOME OF THE SALARY BILLS.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

Albany, May 4.—Governor Flower signed to-day a large number of bills relating to the city of Brooklyn. The consequence of the visit here yesterday of Albert F. Jenks, Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn, and Senators McLaren and McCarty, also of that city. Mayor Boody did not come, but it is understood his wishes were expressed by Mr. Jenks.

There were several large appropriation bills signed. One of them authorizes the city of Brooklyn to expend \$600,000 upon a new public library, and another to pay \$600,000 toward the erection of a new building for the housing of the public department of the city.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Brooklyn will be placed directly in the rear of the present City Hall on the vacant plot of ground adjacent to the present Municipal Building.

The plans of Senator McCarty to push the city of Brooklyn down to the ocean's edge, at Coney Island, were promoted by the Governor's signing the bill authorizing the Department of Parks of Brooklyn to lay out new city parks in that part of Kings County outside of the limits of the city. It is said to be the intention of the Democratic "bosses" of Brooklyn, as soon as they have purchased as much of the land in Prospect Heights, Flatlands and Gravesend as they can hold, to bring all these lands within the city limits, and to run the streets of Brooklyn through these present farm lands. Mayor Boody was authorized in one act to appoint Parkway Commissioners to lay out parkways.

The development of the city over the farm lands is also undoubtedly in view of the promoters of another bill the Governor signed; that authorizing the Franklyn, and Ocean-ave. Street Railway Company to use electricity as a motive power. Act now passed authorizing Brooklyn to construct a pier at North Second-st., and to continue the street power to the pier, and to continue the street power to the pier, and to continue the street power to the pier.

Of course, there were salary bills. Thus, the Fire Marshal's salary was increased to \$5,500; Mayor Boody was authorized to appoint two subway Commissioners, with salaries of \$5,000 each; the place of Collateral Inheritance clerk in the office of the County Clerk of Kings County was created, at a salary of \$2,000, and the Brooklyn Board of Estimate and Apportionment was authorized to regulate and fix the salaries of a large number of other Brooklyn officers.

Another bill authorizing the city of Brooklyn to be armed by one act with the great power of changing the ward boundaries of Brooklyn as they may please.

Among the other bills signed to-day were acts regarding the money to be expended yearly in improving roads and bridges in Flatbush; authorizing Brooklyn to acquire control of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Plains Railway, and to make contracts for a village water supply, and amending the act providing for the construction of drains and sewers in the Twenty-sixth and adjoining wards in Brooklyn.

OTHER BILLS SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR.

Albany, May 4.—Among the bills signed by the Governor to-day:

Chapter 467—Relative to St. Saviour's Sanitarium in New York City.

Chapter 468—In relation to the payment of pensions to National Guardsmen.

Chapter 469—Regarding highway improvements in towns and counties containing a city of 1,000,000 inhabitants.

Chapter 470—Amending the Military Code by allowing a signal and telegraph corps to appoint an armorer.

FLOODS, TORNADES AND SNOW.

DISAGREABLE WEATHER IN THE WEST—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

Ottawa, Ill., May 4 (Special).—The rain which has swept this portion of the State since Sunday has ceased, but immense floods in the Illinois, Fox and Kankakee rivers are still running outward. At Macomb the utmost excitement has prevailed since early last evening, when it was seen that a great force of water was at once to break up and ruin the levee of the levee.

Several men were killed and a great many others were injured. The water was so high that it was impossible to get to the levee.

St. Joseph, Mo., May 4.—News has reached here from the track of the storm that passed within two miles of McCall, Centry County, that Mrs. Alpha Daniels and a child named David were killed, an old man by the name of Sharp received wounds which will probably prove fatal, and three children of James Daniels, who were with him, were injured.

Many people were seriously hurt. Many people were seriously hurt. Many people were seriously hurt.

Indianapolis, May 4.—A dispatch to "The News" from Ft. Wayne, Ind., says: "Last night while the family of John Mercer, a farmer six miles north of Deatur, on the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, were in their house, a whirlwind tore the building and outbuildings from their foundations, and overturned them. Mercer and wife were badly injured and a five-year-old son was fatally hurt. Several other people were killed and other houses in the vicinity were damaged."

Wayward, Wis., May 4.—The ground is covered with snow.

The City, Minn., May 4.—Snow began falling yesterday and covered the ground. It will help farming.

Carleton, Minn., May 4.—The ground is covered with snow to a depth of 3 to 4 inches.

St. Paul, Minn., May 4.—Snow fell here yesterday for four hours.

REPUBLICANS AT HARTFORD.

DELEGATES TO MINNEAPOLIS SELECTED.

SENATOR HAWLEY PRESIDES AND PREDICTS VICTORY IN THE FALL CAMPAIGN—CHIEFS FOR GOVERNOR BURKELEY—THE DELEGATES UNINSTRUCTED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Hartford, May 4.—The Republican Convention met for business in the Post Guard Armory this forenoon. The hall was profusely draped with bunting, and at the rear of the platform was a large crayon portrait of Abraham Lincoln as he appeared in 1860. Just over the chairman's desk was a portrait of President Harrison while at the rear of the platform were portraits of Senator Hawley and Governor Burdette. Shortly after 10 o'clock the temporary chairman, Joseph Barbour, opened the convention and the Committee on Permanent Organization named Senator Hawley as permanent chairman. The Senator delivered a long address on the political situation which was closely followed and frequently interrupted with cheers. It was a strong presentation of the Protective doctrine and indorsement of Harrison's Administration and of the features of the McKinley bill and touched upon the honest money question. When he said that President Harrison was the best all-around President that had been in the White House for years there was great applause. When State issues were touched upon the Senator maintained the position taken by the Republican House and by the Governor and State officers; there was great enthusiasm.

Candidates for delegates-at-large were then nominated and elected without opposition. When Samuel Fessenden stepped to the platform to nominate Loren A. Cooke, he made a ten-minute speech on National issues, in which he said: "There were good Republicans who did not think it wise to renominate Abraham Lincoln in '64, but he was nominated and elected. So with Grant in '72. There were doubters, but he was nominated and re-elected. So, too, if the wisdom of the Republicans at Minneapolis should deem it fitting to renominate Benjamin Harrison, he will be gloriously re-elected." This was greeted with wild applause.

Near the close of the convention Governor Burdette was noticed in the rear of the hall and was loudly called for. He took the platform and received a greeting such as few Connecticut Governors ever did. It was some minutes before he could make himself heard. When he spoke he said in part: "I can never forget the kindness of the Republican party toward me in choosing me as Executive of this State; neither can I forget the kindly shown by Republicans during the affairs of the past year and a half."

I thank you for naming me as a delegate to Minneapolis, to be one of those who will name the next President of the United States. I am sure the Republican party will elevate the candidate of that convention to the Presidential chair. Let us not forget that here in Connecticut, as in other States, we have to contend with a bold and defiant enemy. The Republican party in Connecticut has occupied a remarkable position for the past few years. It has been our duty to maintain the stability of the Government established by our forefathers, and we have performed it. Events have shown that the people of Connecticut are law-abiding; and can be depended upon. I pledge myself to the same devotion to the party in the future that I have ever endeavored to give. On behalf of the delegates, I pledge them to vote for the best interests of the party."

The delegates-at-large are Governor Hopkins, James P. Platt, of Meriden; Timothy Hopkins, of Killingly; Loren A. Cooke, of Danbury; and District delegates, as follows: Ist District: Thomas Dunham, of Windsor, and Thomas A. Lake, of Vernon; 2d District: Thomas Wallace, of Ansonia, and E. Irving Bell, of Portland; 3d District: Edwin Miller, of Plainfield, and Frank B. Brandegee, of New-London; 4th District: Allan W. Paige, of Huntington, and J. D. Bradstreet, of Thomaston.

A full list of alternates was elected. The delegates-at-large represent the main, General Burdette, being in the life insurance and other financial interests; Mr. Platt, a lawyer; Mr. Hopkins, a wooden manufacturer; Mr. Cooke, a textile manufacturer; Mr. Dunham, a paper mill owner; Mr. Wallace, a manufacturer of electrical supplies; Mr. Bell, steam stone sawing; Mr. Miller, cotton spinning; Mr. Brandegee, lawyer; Mr. Paige, a lawyer; Mr. Bradstreet is at the head of the State of Connecticut, and is the only one of the delegates, while they do not instruct the delegates, cordially indorse the Administration and the McKinley bill, and are for honest money.

The resolution which covers the affairs of the State is a careful review of the situation from a Republican standpoint, and is from the hand of Garinier Green, the leader of the Republicans of the House. The convention adjourned with three cheers for Harrison, Blaine, and Hawley.

The following were named as the Committee, chosen by Senate districts: Ist District, Charles H. Lawrence, of Hartford; 2d, Patrick Garvan, of East Hartford; 3d, George McLean, of Simsbury; 4th, W. W. Carpenter, of Norwich; 5th, George F. Conkling, of Colchester; 6th, William T. Mead, of Greenwich; 7th, George Helden Hurlbut, of Norwich; 8th, George W. Longstaff, of Bridgeport; 9th, J. H. Ambler, of Bethel; 10th, W. E. Farnham, of Farmington; 11th, V. H. Preston B. Sibley, of Brooklyn; 12th, George H. Brookner, of Torrington; 13th, George H. Knight, of Lakeville; 14th, E. L. Bond, of Berlin; 15th, J. E. Hilditch, of Putnam; 16th, A. M. Douglas, of Middletown; 17th, George M. Paulk, of Rockville; 18th, Alvin Pease, of Somers.

TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR NAMED AND NATIONAL DELEGATES ELECTED.

Nashville, May 4 (Special).—The Republican Convention, which assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives in this city to-day, was composed of nearly 700 delegates. The convention began at noon and completed its labors at 10 p. m. George W. Winston, of Dresden, Weakley County; John E. McCall, of Lexington, Henderson County; and J. S. Wooten, of Marion, were placed in nomination for Governor. Mr. Winston was nominated by Congressman A. A. Taylor, Mr. McCall by S. W. Hawkins, and Mr. Wooten by Judge Goodpasture. Mr. Wooten's name was afterward withdrawn. The first and only ballot resulted in the nomination of Mr. Winston, 412 votes being cast for him, while McCall received 207, and Mr. Wooten 169. Mr. Winston has been in the State for four years ago. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has been an honored member of that profession ever since. He is known as an upright Christian gentleman and an earnest worker in whatever he undertakes. He made a short speech accepting the nomination.

Congressman John C. Houck, of Knoxville; ex-Congressman Henry C. Evans, of Chattanooga; David A. Nunn, of Knoxville; and James C. Snyder, of Nashville, were elected as delegates-at-large to the Minneapolis Convention. They are for Harrison, but go uninstructed.

The Committee on Platform presented a report which was adopted without a dissenting vote. It reaffirms adherence to the principles of the party. President Harrison's Administration and the McKinley bill are indorsed, and approval of the law against lotteries is expressed. Concerning State affairs, the platform demands the abolition of the convict lease system and the repeal of existing laws relating to elections. A revision of the criminal code is demanded.

ENTHUSIASTIC REPUBLICANS IN ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., May 4 (Special).—Illinois never had a more enthusiastic convention of Republicans than assembled here to-day. With so many candidates in the field, the spirit of harmony evinced is marvellous and presages a winning fight in November. This convention was called to order by Chairman Jones at 2:20 p. m. He briefly addressed the 1,500 delegates and introduced Congressman A. J. Hopkins, of Chicago, who was elected as temporary chairman. Mr. Hopkins made a telling address. His mention of President Harrison was vociferously received and a great demonstration occurred when Mr. Blaine was spoken of.

TESTING TO LEGALIZE SWINDLING.

Boston, May 4 (Special).—A strong feeling of indignation has been aroused against the Massachusetts House of Representatives among conservative, honest and intelligent business men for the action of the House on the bill legalizing the existence of the so-called "endowment" companies. Three bills have been introduced by the committee's bill would have placed those wild-cat dishonest schemes under control of the Insurance Commissioner; the Bennett bill would wind them up altogether, and the Powers bill allows them to go on as they are at present. The House adopted the Powers bill. These concerns promise to give \$100 for each annuity, and the dupes have been led by the most cunning and dishonest swindlers and women who are not familiar with business methods. The bill has not yet passed the Senate.

THE ILLINOIS COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

Philadelphia, May 4.—Henry Huston, sixty years old, a census examiner under special agent Thompson, who was some time ago removed from the census of the industrial census in this city, was arrested at five o'clock on a warrant issued at the instance of Frank E. Williams, chief agent of the Industrial Powers bill. The latter stated that the charges were serious, consisting of fraud against the United States Government, forgery and perjury, growing out of a fraudulent performance of his duties as census examiner. In substance, the accused examiner's returns were the product of his own imagination with the city directory as the basis of his operations. Huston was held in \$2,000 bail for further hearing to-morrow.

LOYAL LEGION MEETING IN BOSTON.

Boston, May 4.—The Massachusetts Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion held its annual meeting to-night and elected a long list of officers, with General Thomas Sherman as commander. About 350 persons were present. At the dinner which followed, at the American House, General John L. Otis presided, and among others present were Governor Russell and staff, Captain Oliver Eldridge, of San Francisco; General Daniel E. Sickles and General J. B. Carr.

BROOKLYN'S GREAT DEBT.

HER EXCESSIVE ISSUE OF BONDS.

RECENT ONES REFUSED BY THE PURCHASERS—OFFICIAL OPINIONS.

A serious question confronts the management of the finances of the Kings County. At a recent sale of \$200,000 of county bonds, the East River Savings Institution of New-York was the successful bidder for \$50,000 of the bonds and sent a check for this amount in payment. The check was deposited by County Treasurer Adams, with the National City Bank, but when it was returned to the bank issuing it, payment was refused on the ground that the issue of bonds was illegal, the county having exceeded the limit of bonded indebtedness fixed by law. The East River Savings Institution asserts that it has legal advice to this effect and sought yesterday to recover its check from Treasurer Adams. The latter declined to return it until the matter is settled, and called in Mayor Boody, who will have a conference with the Corporation Counsel and Treasurer Adams regarding the matter to-day.

The constitutional amendment says that "no county containing a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, or any such city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose . . . to an amount including existing indebtedness shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation as it appeared by the assessment rolls of the last assessment for state and County purposes . . . to the amount of \$400,000."

The net city debt is only \$242,000, and the county debt about \$6,000,000. The gross city debt is \$12,233,100 93, which is payable from taxation; \$12,666,000 water debt, payable from receipts of water rates; temporary debt of \$833,000, and tax certificates of \$3,000,000, making a total of \$45,732,100 93. The sum of \$3,227,370 52 is in the sinking fund, leaving the net city debt \$42,504,730 41. The funded debt of the county amounts to \$5,842,500, and certificates of indebtedness cover \$62,002,24, making a total of \$67,844,740.

The assessed valuation of real estate in the city in 1891 was \$145,802,470, and in the county towns \$1,255,658, making a total of \$440,000,000 for the entire county. Ten per cent of this is \$44,000,000. The gross debt of the city is \$42,504,730 41, and the net debt \$48,207,200 14. But the city authorities hold that the water debt, being provided for in other ways than by taxation, ought not to be counted in the net debt, so that the city and county are far within the 10 per cent limit.

County Treasurer Adams said yesterday that the city debt was about \$42,000,000 and the county debt about \$6,000,000, and that this was not in excess of the limit set by law.

Mayor Boody declined to discuss the subject until he had consulted with Corporation Counsel Jenks. The latter holds that the city is well within the limit set by law for the indebtedness of large cities.

Deputy Controller Hubert Smith said that the city was still \$1,000,000 inside the limit of indebtedness and that the difficulty existed in relation to the county alone. He thought that the law was capable of several interpretations. It might mean that an issue of bonds would be illegal only when the county had overstepped the limit of only \$400,000, and that the indebtedness of city and county had overstepped the limit.

If the issue of bonds recently authorized is declared illegal, there will be no money forthcoming to complete the new armories for the 1